```
odd square (sum of previous)
1
2     3
3     6
4     10
5     15
6     21
7     28
8     36
9     45
10    55
-------------------------
double square like DNA chain -> even
1 1         2
2 2         4
3 3         6
4 4         8
5 5         10
6 6         12
7 7         14
8 8         16
9 9         19
10 10       20
11 11       22
12 12       24
13 13       26
14 14       28
15 15       30
16 16       32
17 17       34
18 18       36
19 19       38
20 20       40
21 21       42
22 22       44
23 23       46
24 24       48
25 25       50
------------------
for an even integer  4 the prime numbers are=2 +  2 =  4
for an even integer  6 the prime numbers are=3 +  3 =  6
for an even integer  8 the prime numbers are=3 +  5 =  8
for an even integer 10 the prime numbers are=3 +  7 = 10
for an even integer 12 the prime numbers are=5 +  7 = 12
for an even integer 14 the prime numbers are=3 + 11 = 14
for an even integer 16 the prime numbers are=3 + 13 = 16
for an even integer 18 the prime numbers are=5 + 13 = 18
for an even integer 20 the prime numbers are=3 + 17 = 20
for an even integer 22 the prime numbers are=3 + 19 = 22
for an even integer 24 the prime numbers are=5 + 19 = 24
for an even integer 26 the prime numbers are=3 + 23 = 26
for an even integer 28 the prime numbers are=5 + 23 = 28
for an even integer 30 the prime numbers are=7 + 23 = 30
for an even integer 32 the prime numbers are=3 + 29 = 32
for an even integer 34 the prime numbers are=3 + 31 = 34
for an even integer 36 the prime numbers are=5 + 31 = 36
for an even integer 38 the prime numbers are=7 + 31 = 38
for an even integer 40 the prime numbers are=3 + 37 = 40
for an even integer 42 the prime numbers are=5 + 37 = 42
for an even integer 44 the prime numbers are=3 + 41 = 44
for an even integer 46 the prime numbers are=3 + 43 = 46
for an even integer 48 the prime numbers are=5 + 43 = 48
for an even integer 50 the prime numbers are=3 + 47 = 50
----------------------------------
```

odd=odd even=even
step of prime numbers is always even 2 4 6 8 10 ...
step of Goldbach's conjecture pair is always 2 =
(2 , 0) or (-2 , 4) or (-4 , 6) (-6 , 8) (-8 , 10) (-10 , 12) (-12 , 14) (-14 , 16) (-16 , 18) ...

ALL PRIME NUMBERS GREATER OR EQUAL TO FIVE MUST HAVE THE FORM 6n+-1

The fundamental theorem of arithmetic is one of the most important number theory theorems in mathematics. According to this, every natural number greater than unity is resolved into a product of prime factors in a unique way, if we do not take into account the order of the factors in the product.

Goldbach's conjecture is true, BUT it does NOT have a formula solution.
Just like DNA. Just like the three-body equilibrium problem.
These two problems do NOT have a solution, BUT they work.
That is, they are not subject to mathematical rules.
Anyway, every even number = sum of two primes. We notice that the next is even
which will be increased by 2, obliges the primes of the PREVIOUS even
to be MANDATORY +2. eg 10=3+7 -> 12=5+7, 24=5+19 -> 26=3+23.
This +2 increase can be made to (previous primes)
i) only in one prime (usually 3,5,7 starting with the smallest of the two primes)
ii) either in BOTH two primes eg in 24->26 the 5 became 5-2=3(-2) and 19->19+4=23(+4).
Total -2+4=+2.
Because the backward step is 2 each time the previous number is even. But since it is perfect
it is ALREADY a sum of two primes. Well, going forward (everything against +2) we oblige one of them
two previous primes to increase by +2. Then the resulting number is prime AGAIN. because
prime+2-> prime (WRONG, not always, but eg 3 5 7 not 9). In the wrong case, we intervene in the partner
prime. There is no chance that the change in the pair by +2 to be even. IF THAT happens
problem we "descend" the ladder of even primes and corresponding even primes by -2,-4,-6,-8,-10,-12 etc.
per -2, until we meet such a prime so that it "again-rising" upwards gives a prime = odd e.g.
3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89 97 101 103 107 109 etc.
Thus, recursively backwards, we ensure that "generators" will always be found prime numbers (except for the initial 2)
which will produce a pair of primes whose sum will always be even.

[the present brief pain is dedicated
To my Mother Angeliki
To Professor Theodoros Exarchakos (one of his dumb-bird student in palaia-kokkinia - white book of trigonometry from T.E.)]

DNA, or **deoxyribonucleic acid**, is a remarkable molecule that serves as the **information storage** system in living organisms. Let's delve into its fascinating structure:

1. **Nucleotides**: The building blocks of DNA are called **nucleotides**. These nucleotides link together to form a long chain, much like how individual letters form words in a sentence. Each nucleotide consists of three essential components:
    - **Sugar**: Specifically, it's **deoxyribose sugar**.
    - **Phosphate Group**: This provides stability to the DNA structure.
    - **Nucleobase**: There are four nucleobases in DNA:
        - **Adenine (A)**
        - **Cytosine (C)**
        - **Guanine (G)**
        - **Thymine (T)**

2. **Base Pairing**: The nucleobases pair up in a specific way:
    - **Adenine (A)** always pairs with **Thymine (T)**.
    - **Cytosine (C)** always pairs with **Guanine (G)**.

3. **Double Helix Structure**: DNA exists as a **double-stranded helix**. The two strands wind around each other, forming a twisted ladder. The base pairs hold the strands together, like the rungs of the ladder.

4. **Chromosomes**: DNA is organized into structures called **chromosomes**. Humans have **46 chromosomes**, each containing thousands of genes. Genes are segments of DNA that carry instructions for making proteins.

5. **Proteins**: DNA's primary role is to encode information for making **proteins**. These proteins perform various functions in the cell, from catalyzing chemical reactions to providing structural support.

6. **Universal Information Storage**: Over evolutionary time, DNA has become the universal information-storage molecule for all forms of life. Nature has yet to find a better solution for storing, expressing, and passing along instructions for making proteins.

In summary, DNA's elegant structure and precise base pairing allow it to faithfully store genetic information, ensuring the continuity of life across generations ?[2][3]. ??.
